



“ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON HAZARDS OF PLASTIC USAGE AMONG HOUSEWIVES IN A SELECTED URBAN COMMUNITY AT CHITTOOR”.

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ABSTRACT:

INTRODUCTION: The growth of the world population, increasing urbanization, rising standards of living, and rapid development in technology have all contributed to an increase in both the amount and the variety of wastes generated by industrial and domestic and other activities. The problems of dealing with greater volumes of often more dangerous waste materials are particularly acute in developing countries where these changes have not been met by improvements in waste management technologies. Plastic is the common term used for a wide range of synthetic or semi-synthetic materials it's used in a huge, growing, range of application from packaging to buildings from cars to medical devices, toys, clothes. This synthetic material composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine, and sculpture. Which have high molecular weight Macro molecules by polymerization makes plastic. During manufacturing allows it to be cast, pressed, or extruded into a variety of shapes like films fibers, plates, tubes, bottles, boxes, and much more by application of heat and pressure or force.

METHODOLOGY: Quantitative approach was adopted to achieve the objectives of the study, which is felt to be most appropriate in the field of education for its practicability in real life situation. It has the advantage of practicability, feasibility and to a certain extent for generalization. Research design was Descriptive research design. The study was conducted at Gajanana I.P.S police colony, Chittoor. Population includes Housewives residing at Gajanana I.P.S Police colony, Chittoor. Sample size consists of 100 Housewives under inclusion criteria. Non probability convenient sampling technique was adopted based on inclusion criteria.

RESULTS: Out of 100 samples majority (59%) were having moderate knowledge, 18per cent were having inadequate knowledge and 23per cent were having adequate knowledge on hazards of plastic usage. There is significant association between level of knowledge of housewives with religion, education, occupation, monthly income, type of family, usage of plastic bag was significant at <0.05 level where as remaining demographic variables (age, source of information) are not showing any significant. So null hypothesis rejected. The mean knowledge score was 1.95 and the standard deviation was 0.642. Based on the findings, it is found that most of the Housewives had moderate knowledge on hazards of plastic usage.

CONCLUSION: Association of knowledge on hazards of plastic usage among housewives with their selected demographic variables like religion, education, occupation, monthly income, type of family, and plastic bag usage significant at 0.05 level. Hence H_{02} was rejected. And some of the variables have not shown significance such as age and source of information. So null hypothesis rejected. The mean knowledge score was 1.95 and the standard deviation was 0.642. These findings suggested structured teaching Programme will improve the knowledge regarding hazards on plastic usage.